Contents

Translation Checklist

As sentences become more complex, students are often insecure about their answers and want confirmation for every choice they make. Students need to learn how to evaluate their answers correctly, so they don't waste class time asking about every deviation from the key. Below is a checklist to help students distinguish between an error and legitimate choices in their answers. Go over this with your students thoroughly. These topics are listed in the order that students will encounter them, so you will have to refer to this checklist throughout the year. Latin word order is very flexible, so an answer that deviates from the norm is not wrong. However, the exercises stick with the usual word order *most of the time*, and so should the student.

1. **Word Choice**
   There are two or more meanings for many vocabulary words. All choices are correct unless there are specific restrictions about certain meanings. The answer key doesn't always give each alternative meaning. Sometimes the key will give both choices for words with more than one meaning, but not on a consistent basis.

2. **Verb Tenses**
   a. For the sake of convenience, this text will use *you* for singular and *you all* for plural.
   b. There are three choices for the present tense.
      I call   I do call   I am calling
   c. There are three choices for the perfect tense.
      I called   I did call   I have called
   d. The English simple past (*called*) is often a correct translation for the Latin imperfect tense. For a repeated action, *I called every day* sounds better in English than *I was calling every day*.
   e. The imperfect of **sum** can be *I was* or *I was being*; the perfect can be *I was* or *I have been*.

3. **Other Parts of Speech**
   a. In Latin the indirect object usually precedes the verb, and can be translated two ways in English.
      I gave the dog a bone   or   *I gave a bone to the dog*
   b. A possessive can be translated two ways—both are correct. In Latin the genitive usually precedes the noun, but it is not incorrect if it follows.
      Mary's house   or   *the house of Mary*
   c. Possessive pronoun adjectives are frequently omitted in Latin but not in English.
      I love my father.   **Patrem amo.**
   d. The location of prepositional phrases is variable in both Latin and English. Both sentences below are correct in English; likewise in the Latin, the prepositional phrase can be before or after the main clause.
      They made an altar to God at the foot of the mountain.
      At the foot of the mountain, they made an altar to God.
   e. The location of an adverb is variable, although it usually precedes the verb in Latin.
      *We took the money **easily**.*   or   *We **easily** took the money.*

4. **More Verb Tenses, Passive Voice**
   a. The present and imperfect passive tenses can be translated with or without *being/been*.
      Present: *I am called*   or   *I am being called*
      Imperfect: *I was called*   or   *I was being called*

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Parsing Guidelines

In each Unit Review, you will be asked to give the dictionary form of and parse Latin words. To *parse* means to provide following grammatical information for each part of speech:

a. **Nouns and Pronouns:** case, number, and gender (nouns only)
   puellam – acc. sing. m.
   mihi – dat. sing.

b. **Adjectives:** case, number, and gender; modifies _____
   míseros – acc. pl. m., modifies **viros**

c. **Adverbs:** from [adjective]
   liberē – from **liber -bera -berum**

d. **Prepositions –** preposition
   pro – preposition

e. **Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs –** interrog. (for *interrogative*)
   quando – interrog.
   (For **-ne**, see example below.)

f. **Verbs –** person, number, tense, voice, and mood (In *SFL*, the mood will always be *indicative*.)
   amaverunt – 3rd pl. pres. act. ind.

For labeling, use the ones found in the *SFL Student Text* appendices. For Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs (*SFL* Lesson XXI), you should use the label "Int." Draw parentheses around prepositional phrases and the ablative of means when you label the sentences. (N.B. A prepositional phrase includes the Preposition, Object of the Preposition, and all modifiers.) Below is an example:

Docebatne fidéliter magister puellas dulces in domu Marci?

For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

docebatne	**dóceo docēre dócui doctus** to teach	3rd sing. impf. act. ind.
	-ne enclitic to form yes-or-no questions	interrogative
fidéliter	**fidéliter** faithfully	from **fidelis -e**
magister	**magister magistri** *m.* teacher	nom. sing. m.
puellas	**puella -ae** *f.* girl	acc. pl. f.
dulces	**dulcis -e** sweet, pleasant	acc. pl. f. modifies **puellas**
in	**in** *w/abl.* in, on	
domu	**domus -ūs** *f.* house	abl. sing. f.
Marci	**Marcus -i** *m.* Mark	gen. sing. m. modifies **domu**

	V-t	Int	Adv	SN	DO	Adj	P	OP

Label each word: Docebatne   fideliter   magister   puellas   dulces   (in   domu   Marci?   )

Translate: Was the teacher faithfully teaching the sweet girls in Mark's house?

Unit I Review

Nouns & Adjectives

I. Word Study and Grammar

1. What are the three nominative singular endings for 2nd-declension masculine nouns?

   _____

2. Second-declension nouns and adjectives that end in **er** in the nominative singular either

   _____ or _____ the letter **e** in the stem.

3. What kind of verbs have indirect objects? _____

4. What are the two ways to show an indirect object in English? _____

5. In Latin the indirect object is in the _____ case.

6. What are the two ways to show possession in English? _____

7. In Latin the possessive noun is in the _____ case.

8. Third-declension nouns which have a genitive plural in **-ium** are called _____ .

9. What are the two types of adjectives in Latin? _____

10. Third-declension adjectives are related to _____ .

11. The genitive case is used to express _____ and many other

    _____ expressions.

12. The subject is _____ .

13. The predicate tells _____ .

14. Give the five sentence patterns you have learned.

    #1 _____

    #2 _____

    #3 _____

    #4 _____

    #5 _____

15. How many verb complements have you learned? Name them. _____

    _____

Genitive Case - Nouns

Declension	Genitive Singular Ending	Genitive Plural Ending
1st		
2nd M		
2nd N		
3rd M/F		
3rd N		
3rd **i-stem**		
4th		
5th		

Dative Case - Nouns

Declension	Dative Singular Ending	Dative Plural Ending
1st		
2nd M		
2nd N		
3rd M/F		
3rd N		
4th		
5th		

II. Vocabulary Review

Say aloud and then write in dictionary form. Practice until you know these words perfectly!

English	Latin
short, brief	
easy	
difficult	
strong, brave	
heavy, serious, severe	
each, every (s.), all (pl.)	
shameful, disgraceful	
sweet, pleasant	
faithful	
noble	

II. Vocabulary Review (cont.)

English	Latin
left, left-handed	
tribe	
evening	
teacher (female)	
sea	
man	
sick, ill	
book	
field, ground	
ship	
sacred	
knife	
citizen	
hill	
city	
free	
enemy	
wretched	
boy, child	
teacher (male)	
sharp, harsh	
beautiful	
children	
mountain	
lazy	
bridge	
part, region	
whole, uninjured	
right, right-handed	

III. Declensions

Decline **vir viri**, **vesper vésperi**, and **culter cultri**.

	vir		vesper		culter	
N						
G						
D						
A						
A						

Decline **sacer** in all three genders. Complete declension in horizontal rows and recite aloud.

Singular

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

Plural

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

Decline **asper** in all three genders. Complete declension in horizontal rows and recite aloud.

Singular

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

Plural

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

Decline **omnis** in all three genders. Complete declension in vertical rows and recite aloud.

Singular

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

Plural

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter

IV. Translation
Follow the guidelines in the front of this book.

1. **Duci partem Hispániae demonstrabamus.**

    For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

    duci_____

    partem _____

    Hispániae_____

    demonstrabamus_____

    Label each word: Duci   partem   Hispániae   demonstrabamus.

    Translate: _____

    _____

2. **Nóbiles viri cívibus secundam cenam paraverunt.**

    For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

    nóbiles _____

    viri _____

    cívibus _____

    secundam_____

    cenam_____

    paraverunt_____

    Label each word: Nóbiles   viri   cívibus   secundam   cenam   paraverunt.

    Translate: _____

    _____

IV. Translation (cont.)

3. **Forti fílio pater fidelis cultrum dabit.**

   For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

   forti _____

   fílio _____

   pater _____

   fidelis _____

   cultrum _____

   dabit _____

   Label each word: Forti   fílio   pater   fidelis   cultrum   dabit.

   Translate: _____

   _____

4. **Quáttuor púeri aegri sunt difficiles fílii agrícolae.**

   For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

   quáttuor _____

   púeri _____

   aegri _____

   sunt _____

   difficiles _____

   fílii _____

   agrícolae _____

   Label each word: Quáttuor   púeri   aegri   sunt   difficiles   fílii   agrícolae.

   Translate: _____

   _____